

# **Solutions to NEET 2019 Physics**

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91. An electron is accelerated through a potential difference of 10,000 V. Its de Broglie wavelength is (nearly) : ( $m_e = 9 \times 10^{-31}$  kg)

- (1)  $12.2 \times 10^{-12}$  m  
(2)  $12.2 \times 10^{-11}$  m  
(3) 12.2 nm  
(4)  $12.2 \times 10^{-13}$  m

92. In an experiment, the percentage of error occurred in the measurement of physical quantities A, B, C and D are 1%, 2%, 3% and 4% respectively. Then the maximum percentage of error in the

measurement X, where  $X = \frac{A^2 B^{1/2}}{C^{1/3} D^3}$ , will be :

- (1) 16%  
(2) -10%  
(3) 10%  
(4)  $\left(\frac{3}{13}\right)\%$

## Solutions

91)

for electron

$$\lambda = \frac{12.27}{\sqrt{V}} \text{ \AA}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{12.27}{\sqrt{10,000}} \text{ \AA}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{12.27 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}}{100}$$

$$\lambda = 1.227 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{or } 12.27 \times 10^{-13} \text{ m}$$

92)  $X = \frac{A^2 B^{1/2}}{C^{1/3} D^3}$

$$\frac{\Delta X}{X} = 2\left(\frac{\Delta A}{A}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\Delta B}{B}\right) + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{\Delta C}{C}\right) + 3\left(\frac{\Delta D}{D}\right)$$

$$= 2(1\%) + \frac{1}{2}(2\%) + \frac{1}{3}(3\%) + 3(4\%)$$

$$= 2 + 1 + 1 + 12 = 16\%$$



93. When an object is shot from the bottom of a long smooth inclined plane kept at an angle  $60^\circ$  with horizontal, it can travel a distance  $x_1$  along the plane. But when the inclination is decreased to  $30^\circ$  and the same object is shot with the same velocity, it can travel  $x_2$  distance. Then  $x_1 : x_2$  will be :

(1)  $\sqrt{2} : 1$

(2)  $1 : \sqrt{3}$

(3)  $1 : 2\sqrt{3}$

(4)  $1 : \sqrt{2}$

94. A block of mass 10 kg is in contact against the inner wall of a hollow cylindrical drum of radius 1 m. The coefficient of friction between the block and the inner wall of the cylinder is 0.1. The minimum angular velocity needed for the cylinder to keep the block stationary when the cylinder is vertical and rotating about its axis, will be : ( $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ )

(1)  $\frac{10}{2\pi} \text{ rad/s}$

(2)  $10 \text{ rad/s}$

(3)  $10\pi \text{ rad/s}$

(4)  $\sqrt{10} \text{ rad/s}$

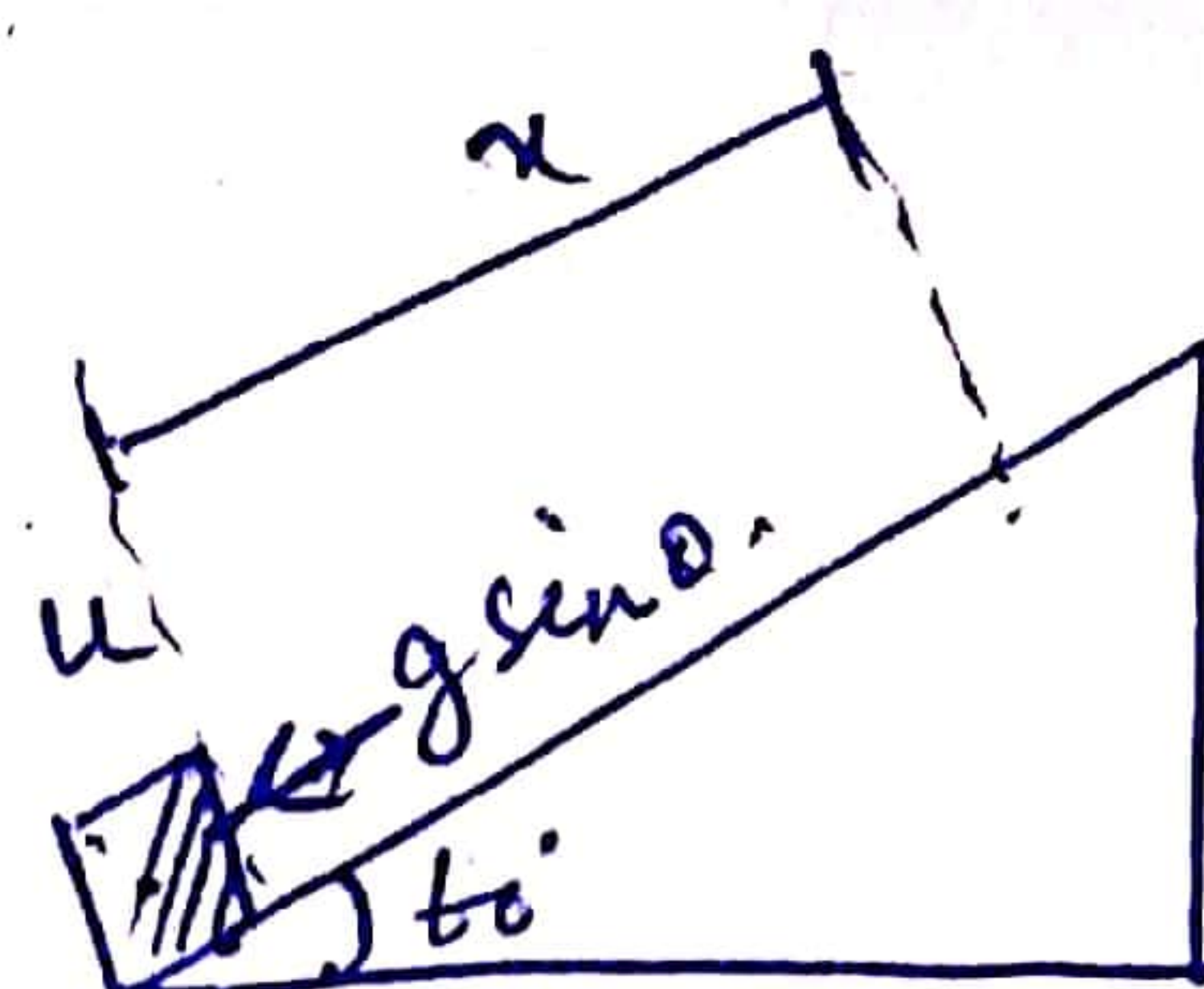
95. Average velocity of a particle executing SHM in one complete vibration is :

(1)  $A\omega$

(2)  $\frac{A\omega^2}{2}$

(3) zero

(4)  $\frac{A\omega}{2}$



93)

$$v^2 - u^2 = 2as$$

$$0^2 - u^2 = 2(-g \sin \theta)x$$

$$u^2 = 2g \sin \theta x$$

$$x = \frac{u^2}{2g \sin \theta}$$

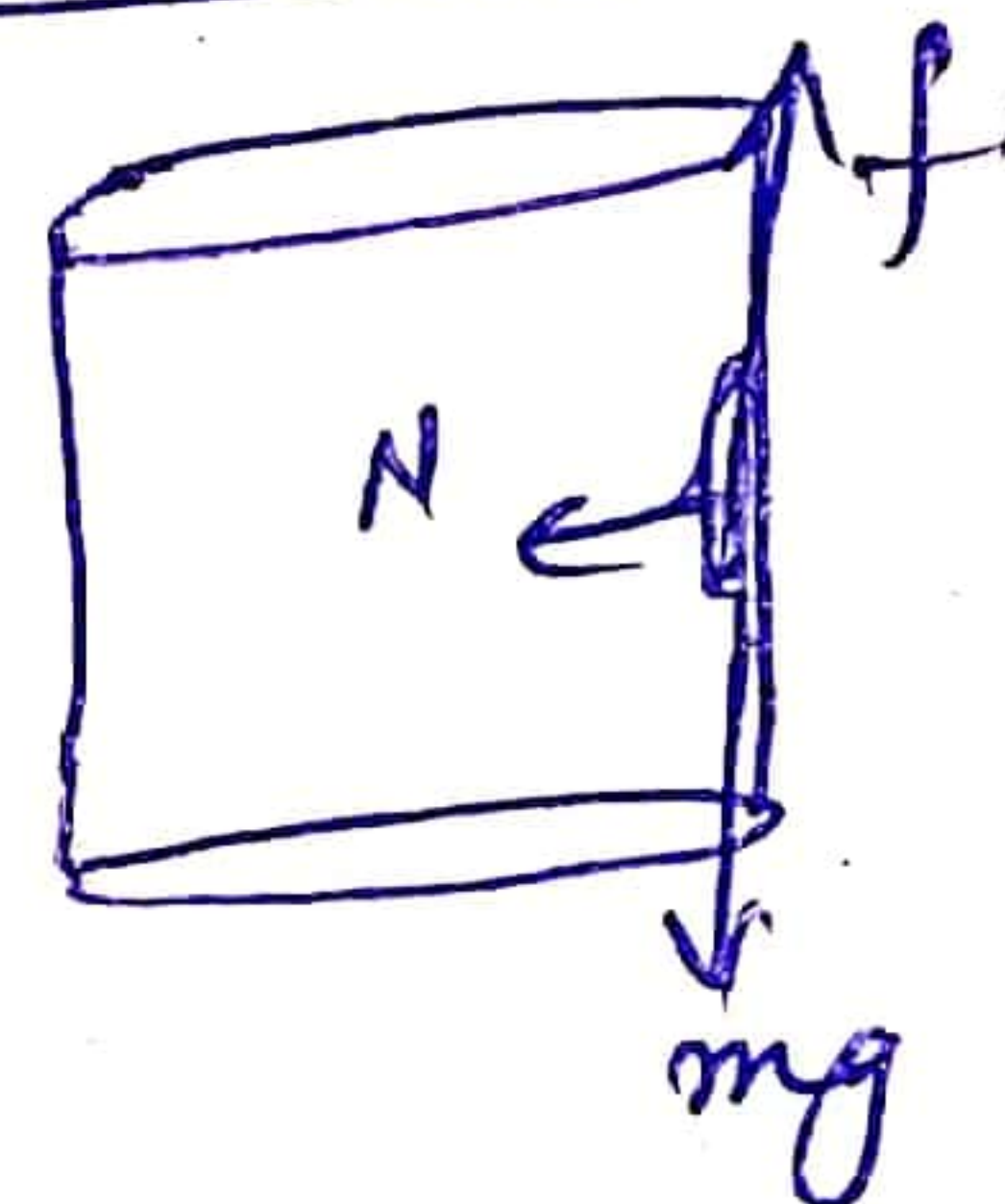
$$x \propto \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{\sin \theta_2}{\sin \theta_1}$$

$$\frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{\sin 30^\circ}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \text{ (Ans)}$$

94)



$$f \geq mg$$

$$\mu N \geq mg$$

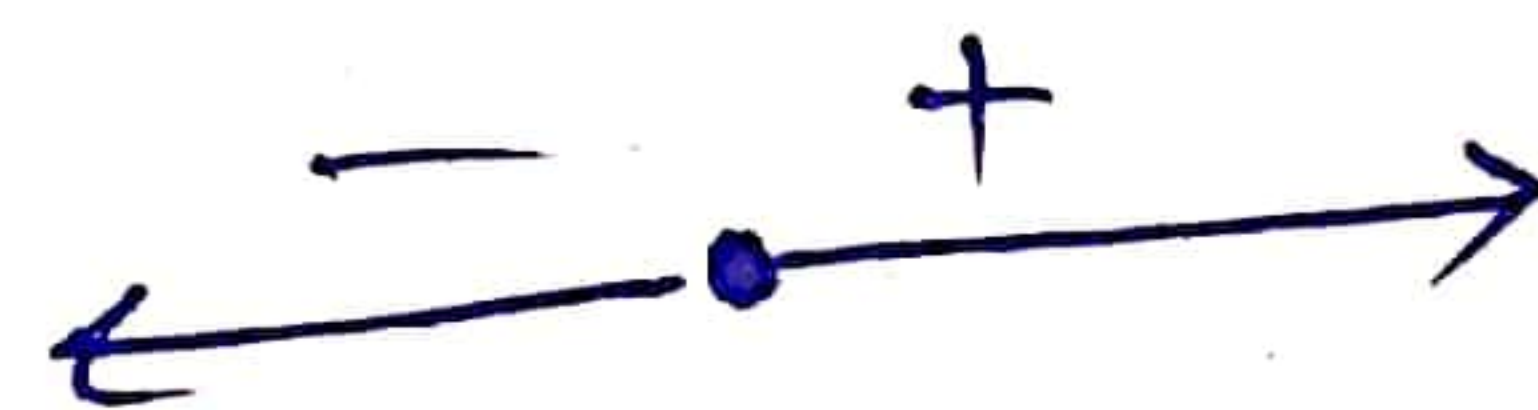
$$\mu r \omega^2 \geq mg$$

$$\omega^2 \geq \frac{g}{\mu r}$$

$$\omega^2 \geq \frac{10}{0.1 \times 1} = 100$$

$$\omega^2 \geq 100 \Rightarrow \boxed{\omega \geq 10 \text{ rad/s}}$$

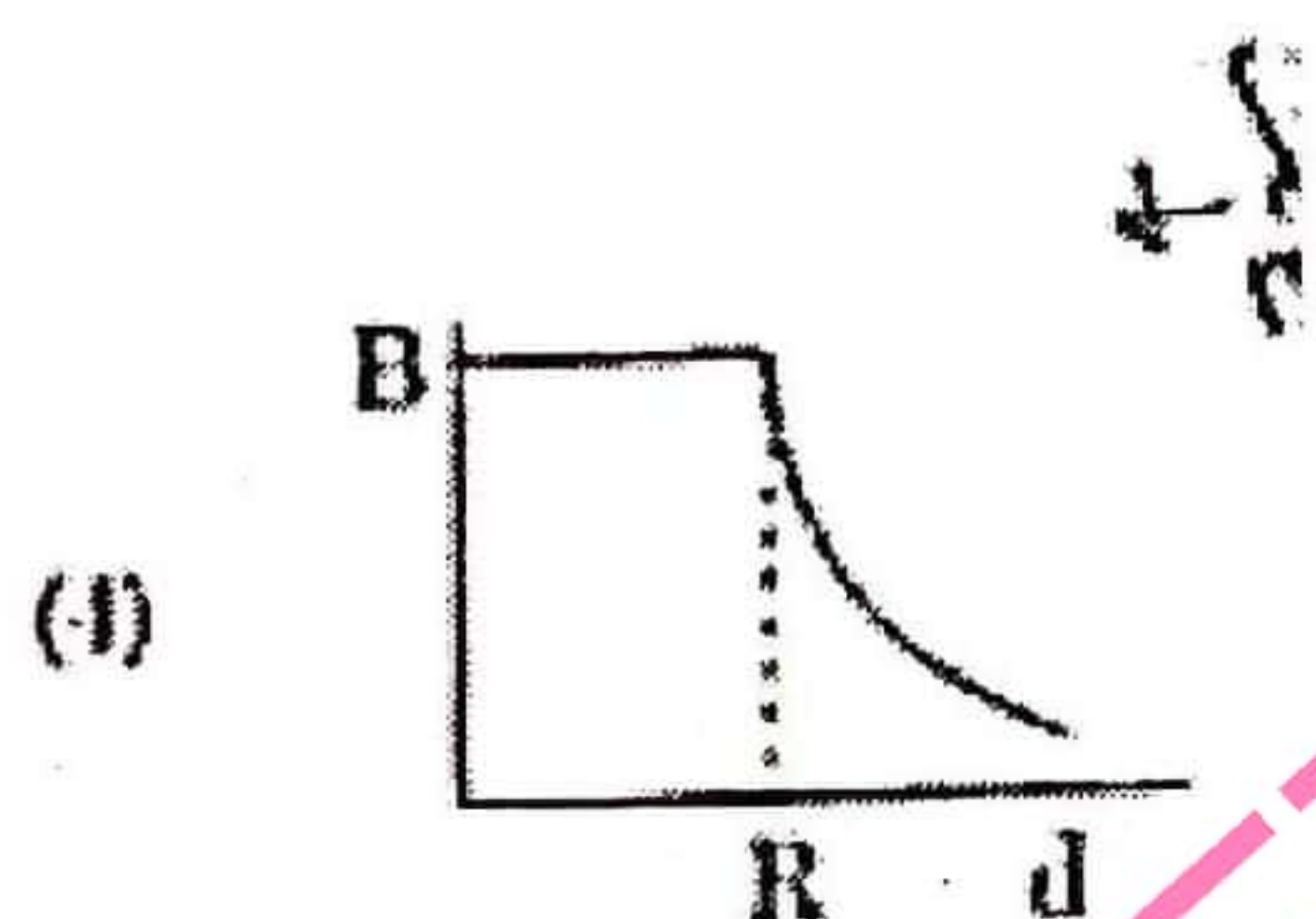
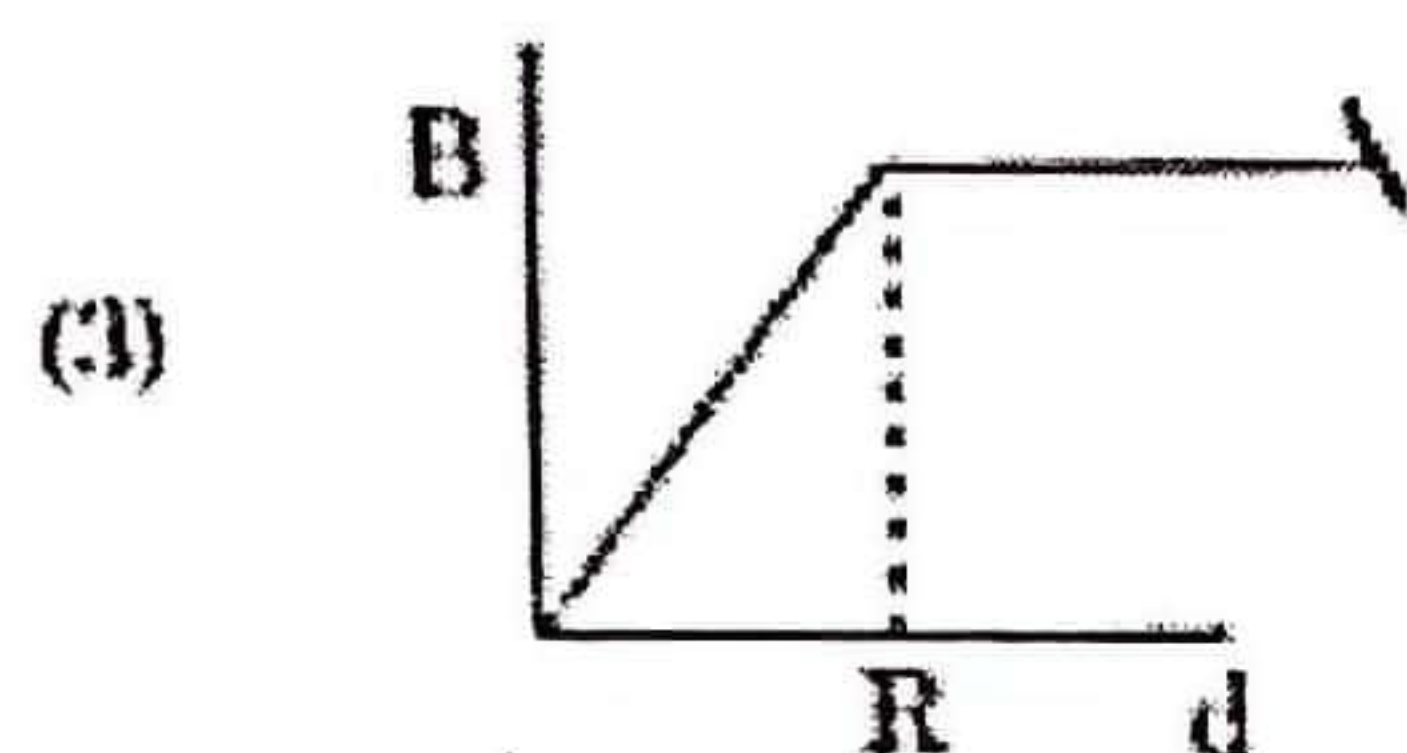
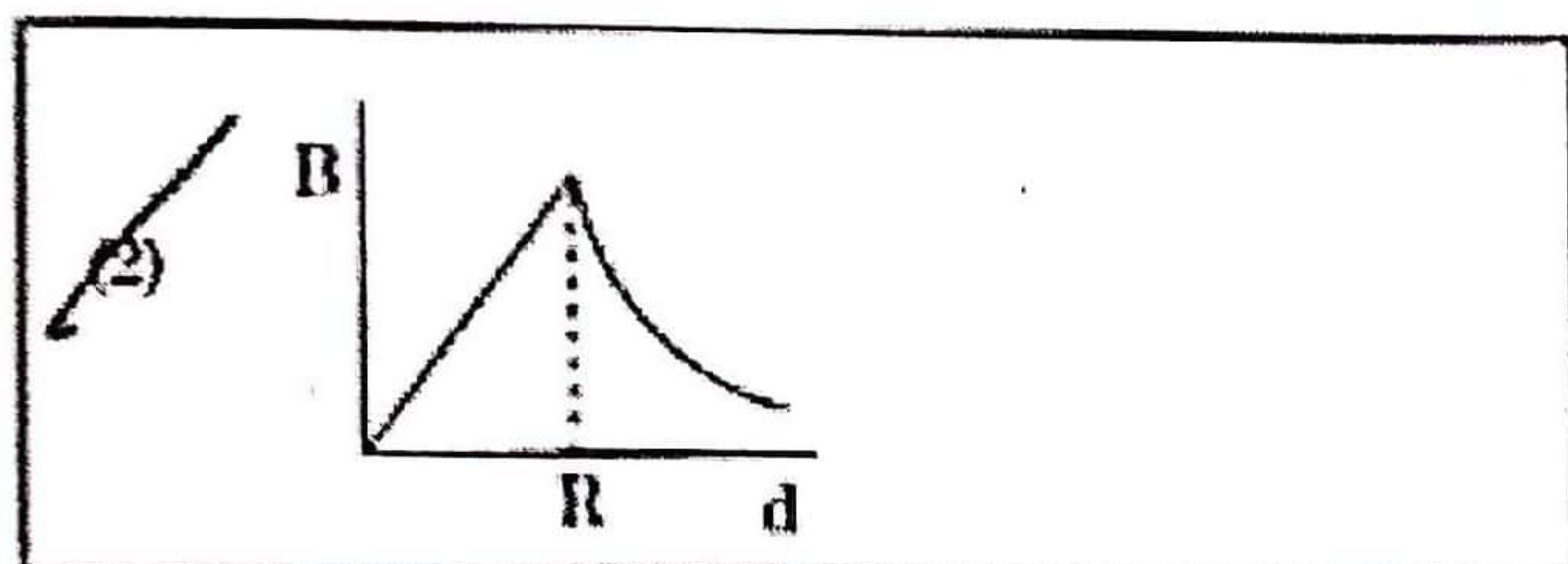
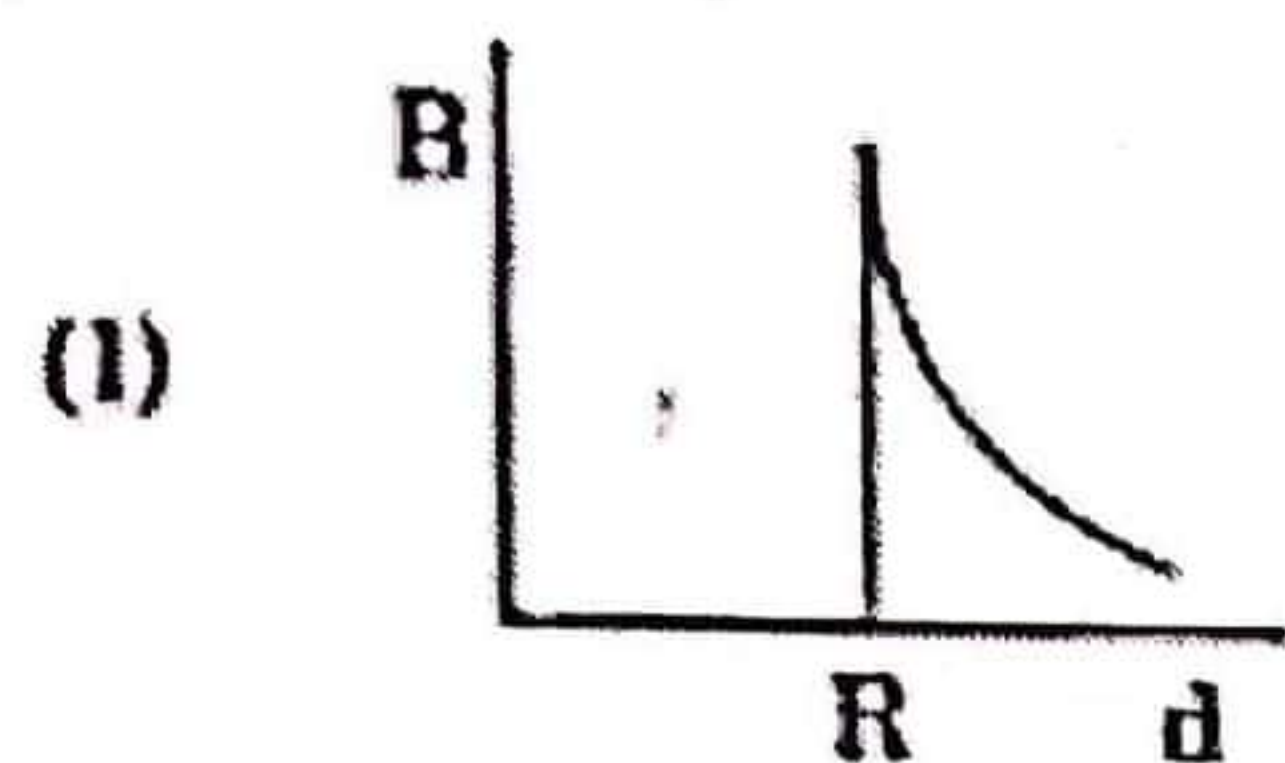
95)



$$\text{Average velocity} = 0$$



96. A cylindrical conductor of radius  $R$  is carrying a constant current. The plot of the magnitude of the magnetic field,  $B$  with the distance,  $d$ , from the centre of the conductor, is correctly represented by the figure:



97. A copper rod of 88 cm and an aluminium rod of unknown length have their increase in length independent of increase in temperature. The length of aluminium rod is : ( $\alpha_{Cu} = 1.7 \times 10^{-5} K^{-1}$  and  $\alpha_{Al} = 2.2 \times 10^{-5} K^{-1}$ )

(1) 113.9 cm

(2) 88 cm

(3) 68 cm

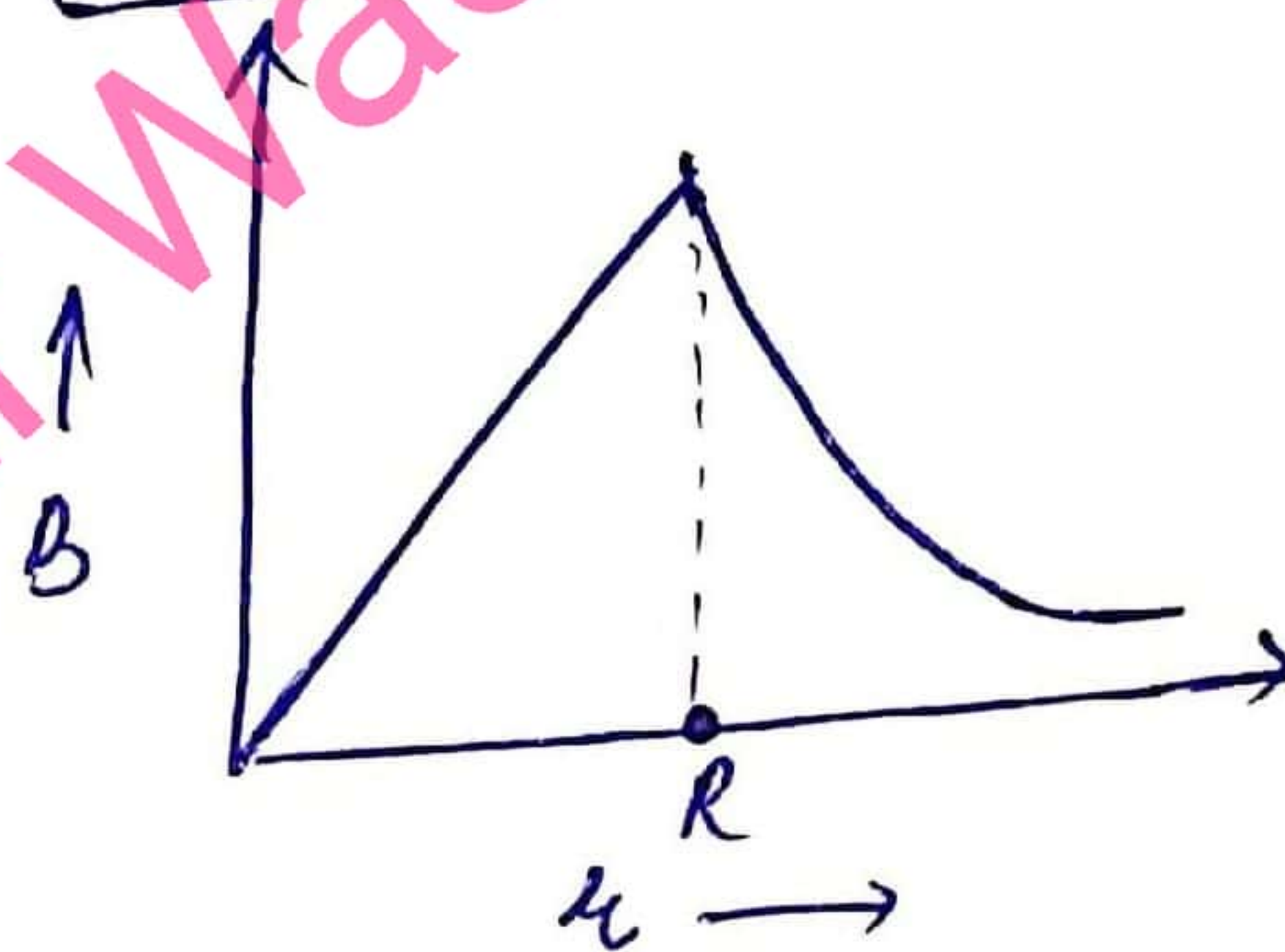
(4) 6.8 cm

96) For Solid cylinder

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi R^2}$$

$$B = \left( \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R^2} \right) r$$

$$B \propto r$$



97)  $\alpha_1 l_1 = \alpha_2 l_2$

$$1.7 \times 10^{-5} \times 88 = 2.2 \times 10^{-5} \times l_2$$

$$l_2 = \frac{1.7 \times 88}{2.2}$$

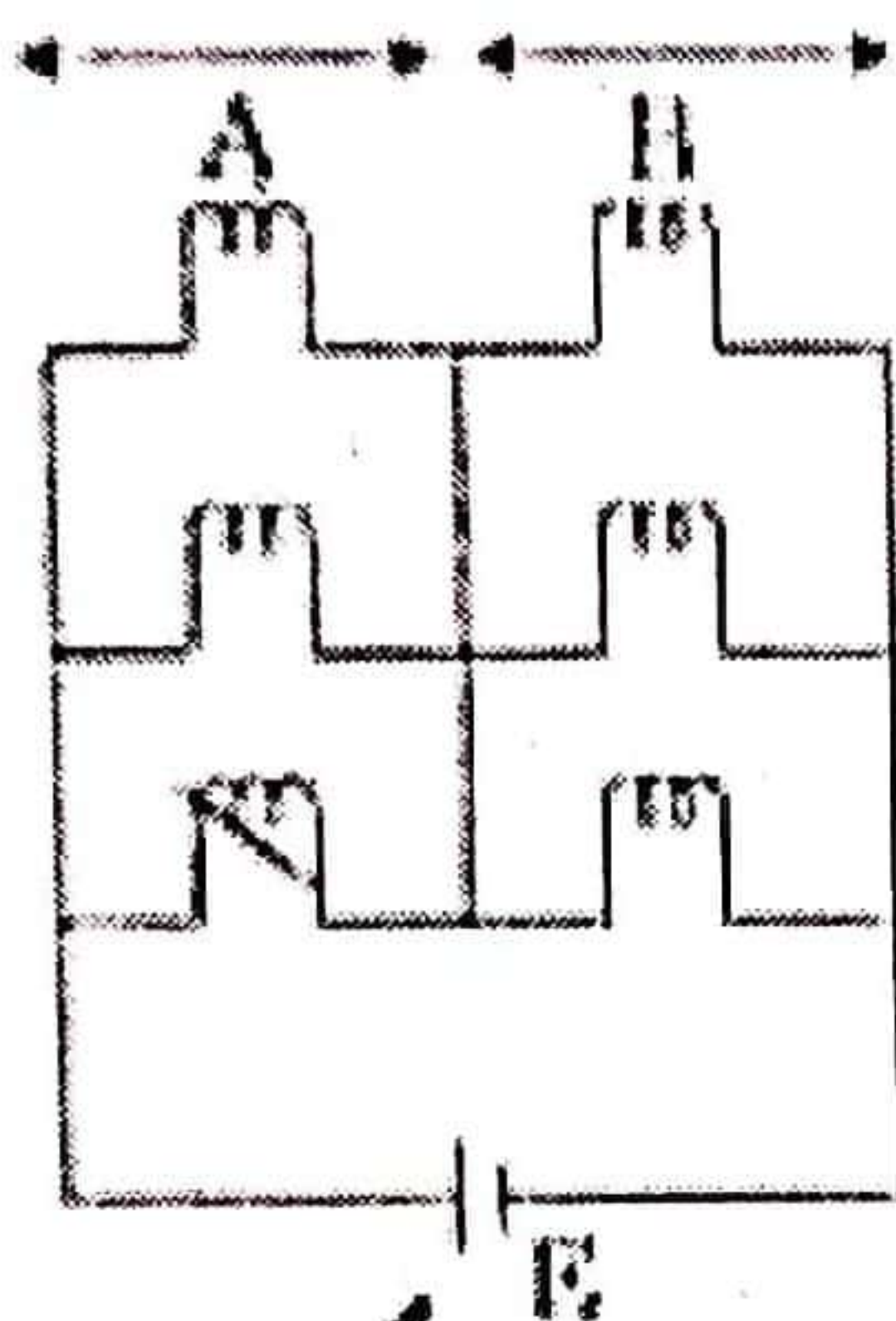
$$l_2 = 68 \text{ cm}$$



Q3

98. Six similar bulbs are connected as shown in the figure with a DC source of emf  $E$ , and zero internal resistance.

The ratio of power consumption by the bulbs when (i) all are glowing and (ii) in the situation when two from section A and one from section B are glowing, will be:



(1) 9 : 4

(2) 1 : 2

(3) 2 : 1

(4) 4 : 9

99. A body weighs 200 N on the surface of the earth. How much will it weigh half way down to the centre of the earth?

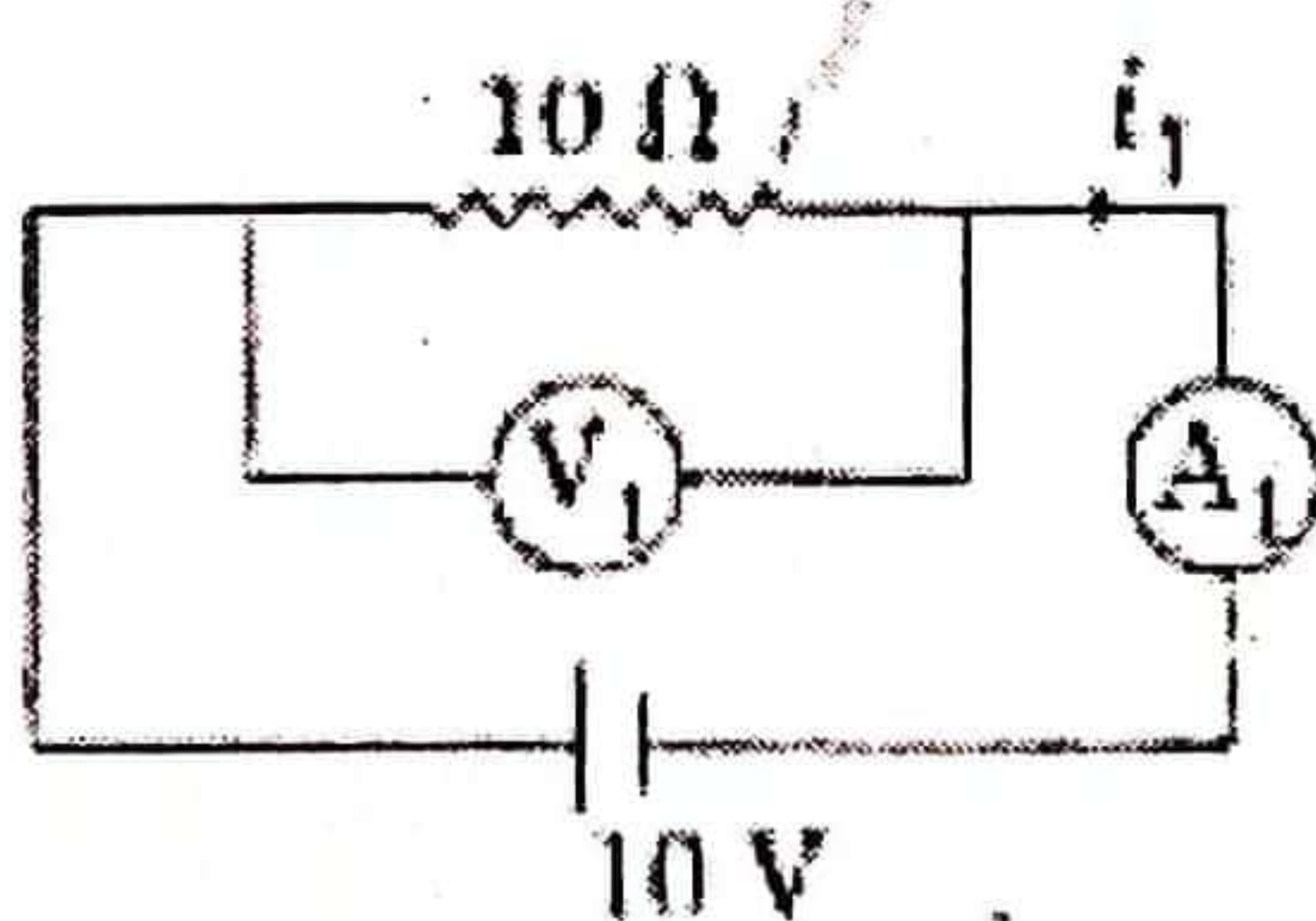
(1) 200 N

(2) 250 N

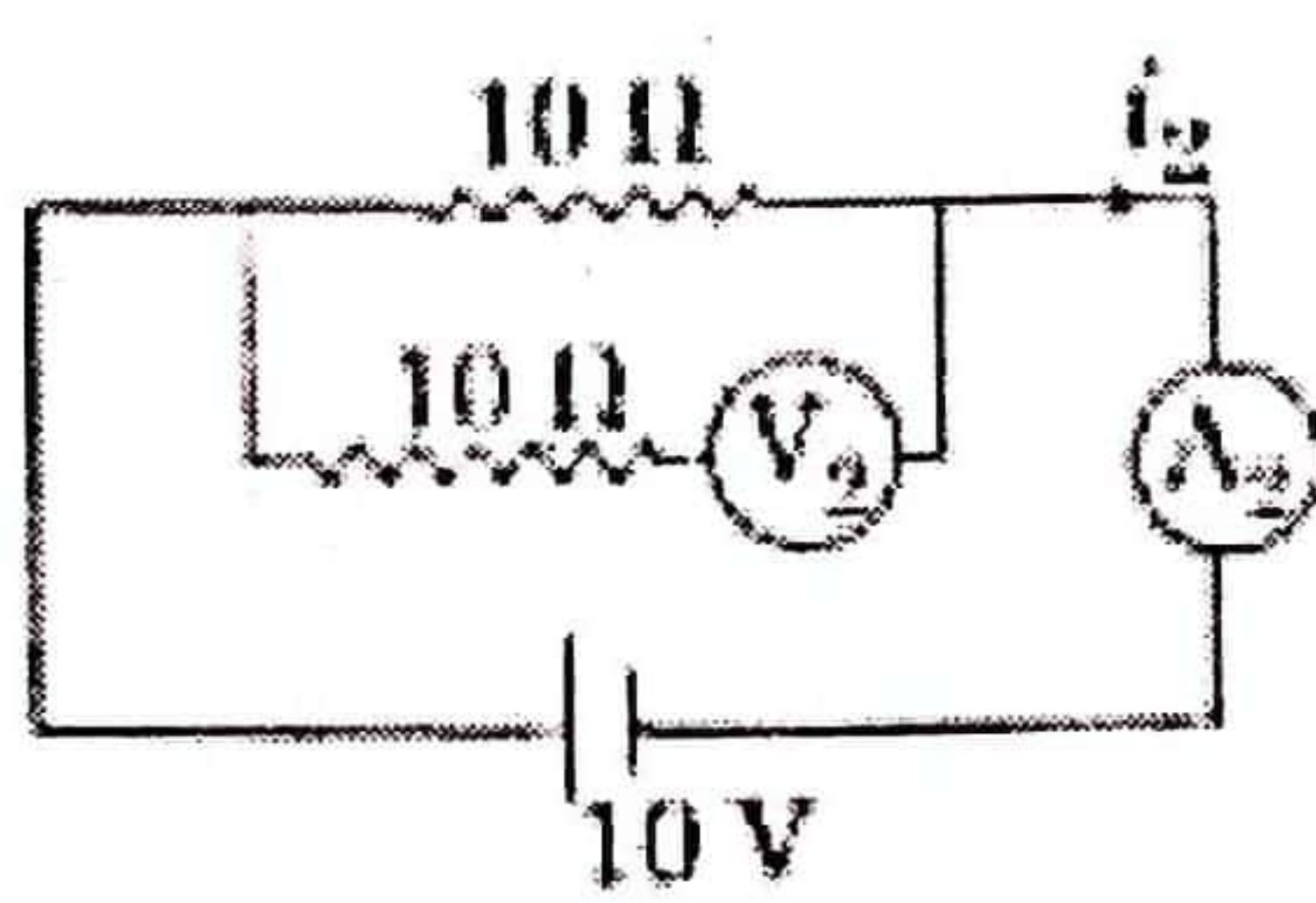
(3) 100 N

(4) 150 N

100. In the circuits shown below, the readings of the voltmeters and the ammeters will be:



Circuit 1



Circuit 2

(1)  $V_1 = V_2$  and  $i_1 > i_2$

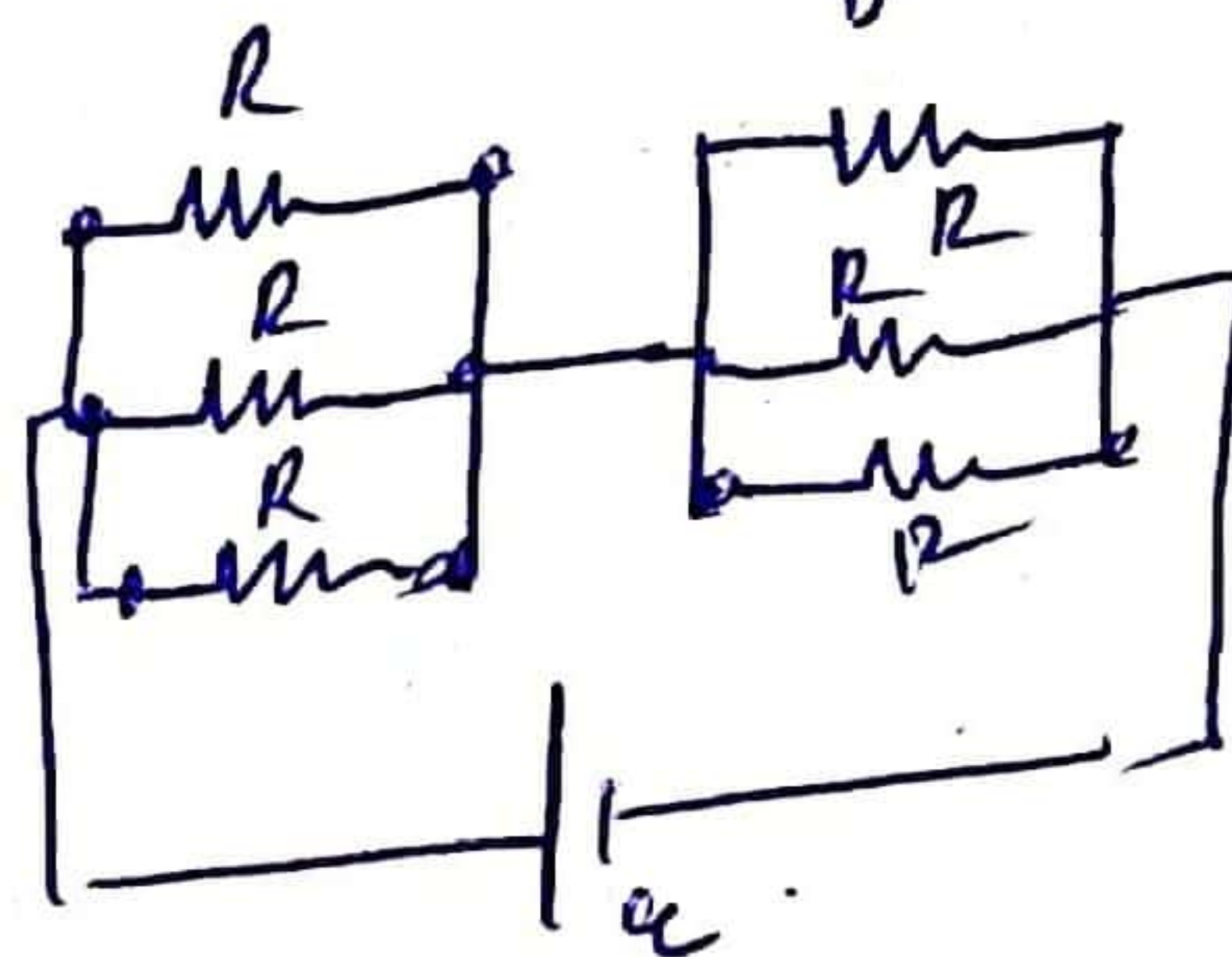
(2)  $V_1 = V_2$  and  $i_1 = i_2$

(3)  $V_2 > V_1$  and  $i_1 > i_2$

(4)  $V_2 > V_1$  and  $i_1 = i_2$

(A1)  $i_2 > i_1$   
 $V_1 = V_2$

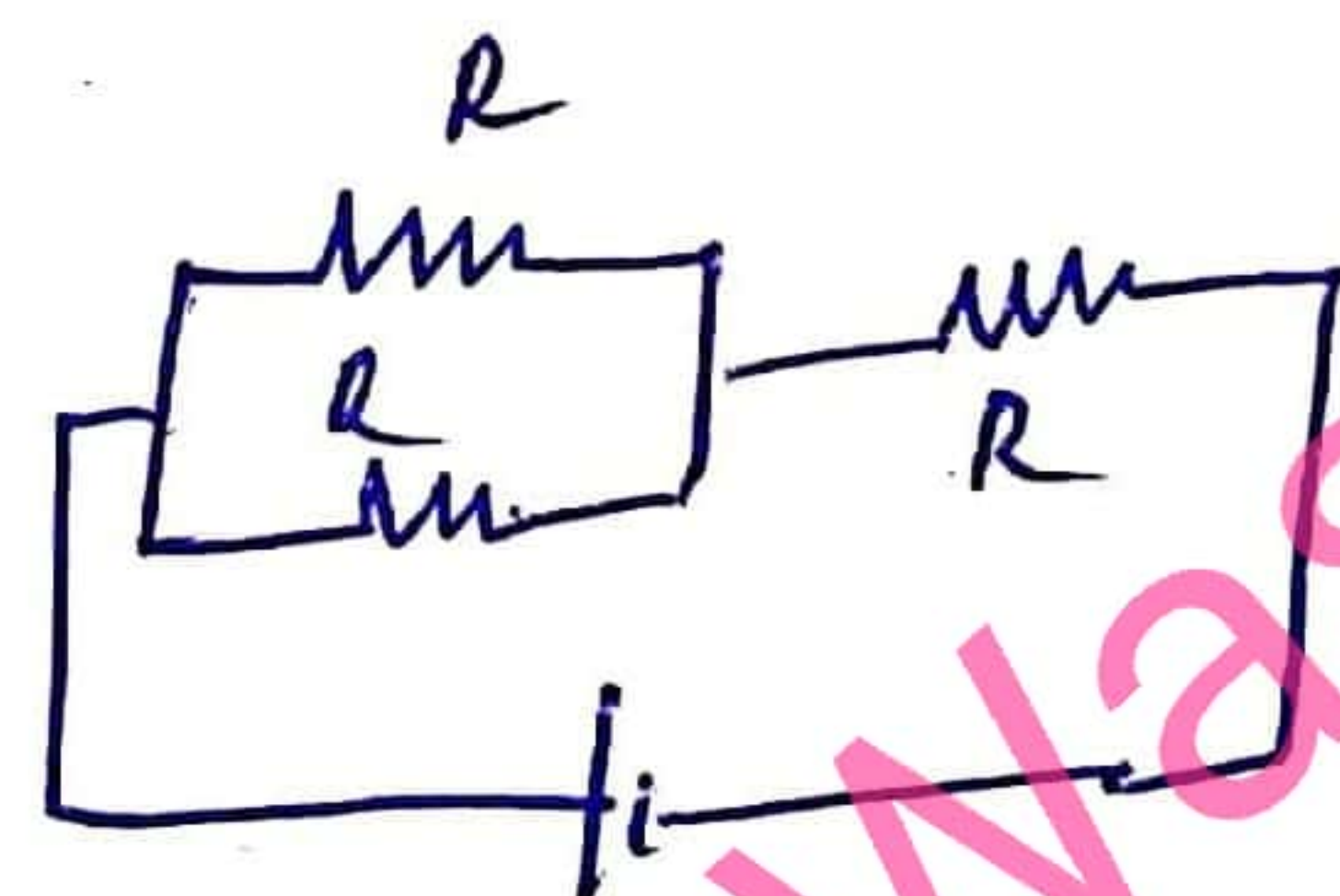
98) when are glowing



$$R_{eff} = \frac{R}{3} + \frac{R}{3}$$

$$R_{eff} = \frac{2R}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow P_1 = \frac{E^2}{R_{eff}} = \frac{E^2}{2R/3}$$



$$R_{eff} = \frac{R}{2} + R = \frac{3R}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow P_2 = \frac{E^2}{R_{eff}} = \frac{E^2}{3R/2}$$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{E^2}{\frac{2R}{3} \times \frac{E^2}{3R/2}} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{9}{4}}$$

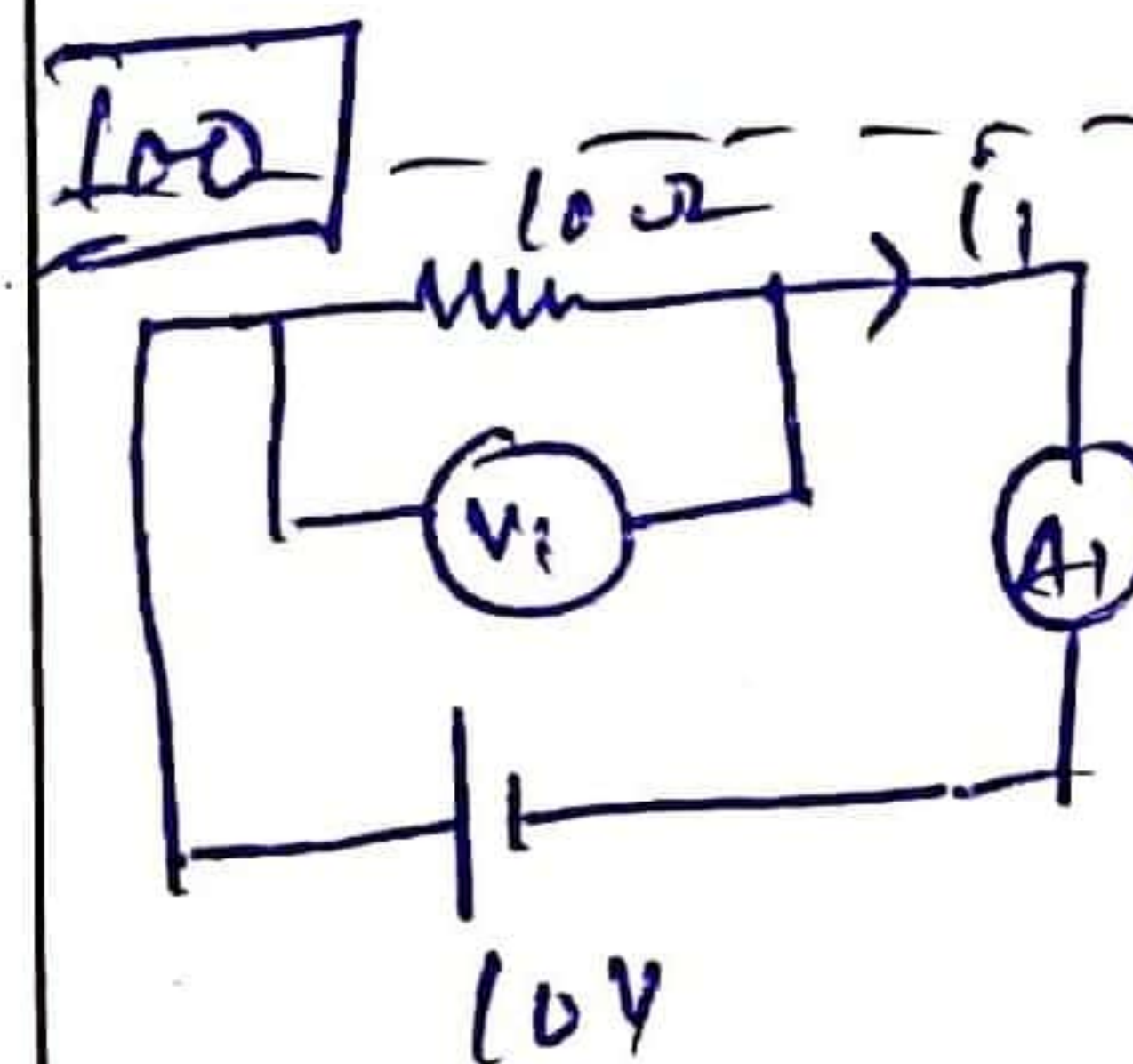
99) At  $d = \frac{R}{2}$

$$g' = g \left[ 1 - \frac{d}{R} \right] = g \left[ 1 - \frac{R/2}{R} \right]$$

$$g' = \frac{g}{2}$$

$$\therefore wt = mg' = \frac{mg}{2} = \frac{200}{2} = 100$$

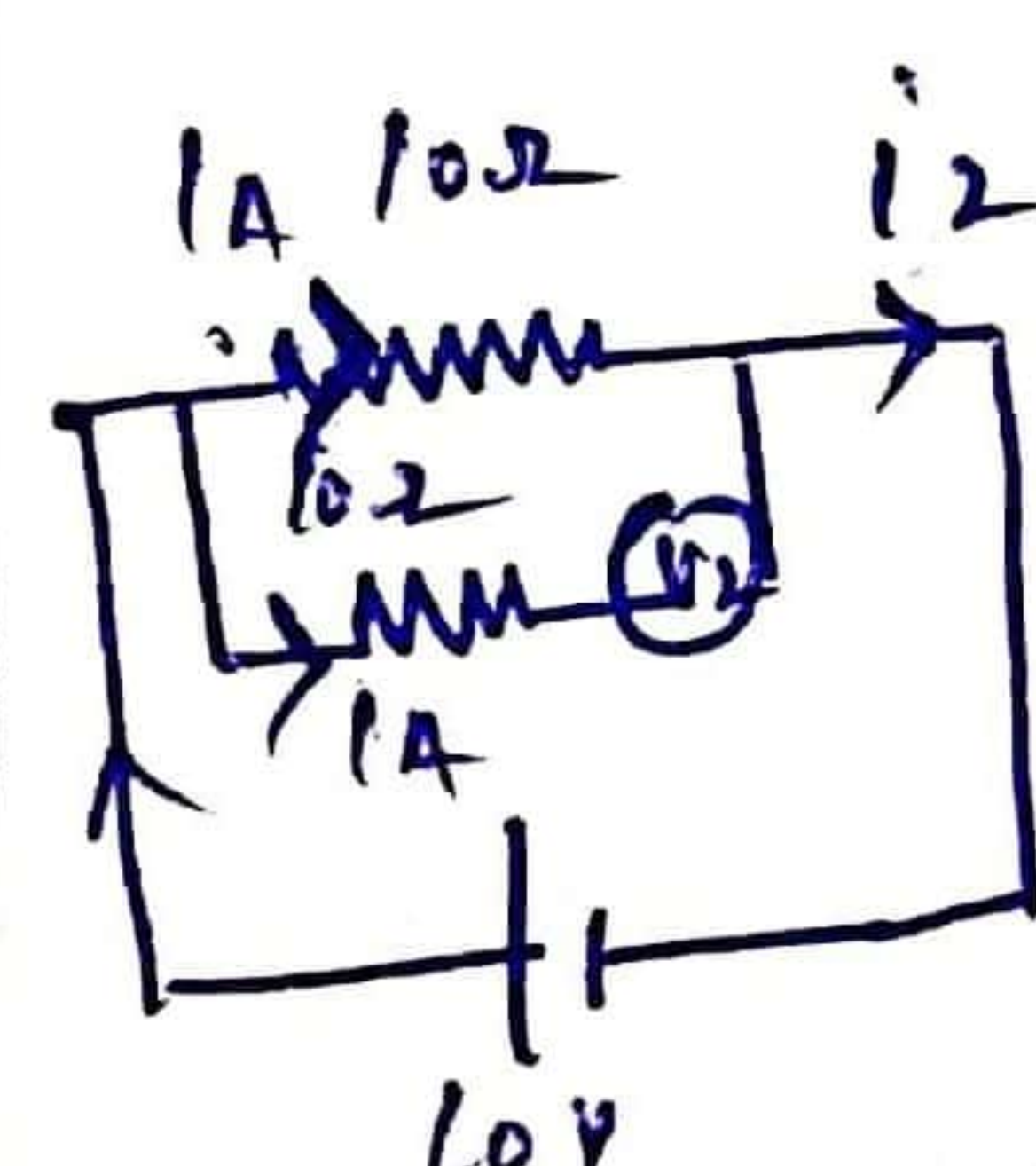
$$\boxed{wt = 100 \text{ N}}$$



$$V = IR$$

$$10 = i_1 \times 10 \quad \boxed{i_1 = 1 \text{ A}}$$

$$\boxed{V_1 = 10 \times 1 = 10 \text{ V}}$$



$$R_{eff} = 5 \Omega$$

$$V = IR_{eff}$$

$$10 = i_2 \times 5$$

$$\boxed{i_2 = 2 \text{ A}}$$

$$V_2 = 1 \times 10$$

$$V_2 = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$V_2 = 1 \times 10$$

$$\boxed{V_2 = 10 \text{ V}}$$



101. At a point A on the earth's surface the angle of dip,  $\delta = +25^\circ$ . At a point B on the earth's surface the angle of dip,  $\delta = -25^\circ$ . We can interpret that:

- (1) A is located in the southern hemisphere and B is located in the northern hemisphere.
- ☒ (2) A is located in the northern hemisphere and B is located in the southern hemisphere.
- (3) A and B are both located in the southern hemisphere.
- (4) A and B are both located in the northern hemisphere.

102. A disc of radius 2 m and mass 100 kg rolls on a horizontal floor. Its centre of mass has speed of 20 cm/s. How much work is needed to stop it?

- (1) 30 kJ
- (2) 2 J
- ☒ (3) 1 J
- (4) 3 J

103. In which of the following devices, the eddy current effect is not used?

- (1) magnetic braking in train
- (2) electromagnet
- ☒ (3) electric heater
- (4) induction furnace

104. Two similar thin equi-convex lenses, of focal length  $f$  each, are kept coaxially in contact with each other such that the focal length of the combination is  $F_1$ . When the space between the two lenses is filled with glycerin (which has the same refractive index ( $\mu = 1.5$ ) as that of glass) then the equivalent focal length is  $F_2$ . The ratio  $F_1 : F_2$  will be:

- ☒ (1) 1 : 2
- ☒ (2) 2 : 3
- (3) 3 : 4
- (4) 2 : 1

105. A soap bubble, having radius of 1 mm, is blown from a detergent solution having a surface tension of  $2.5 \times 10^{-2}$  N/m. The pressure inside the bubble equals at a point  $Z_0$  below the free surface of water in a container. Taking  $g = 10$  m/s<sup>2</sup>, density of water =  $10^3$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, the value of  $Z_0$  is:

- (1) 10 cm
- ☒ (2) 1 cm
- (3) 0.5 cm
- (4) 100 cm

101) Angle of dip is zero at equator

+ve  $\rightarrow$  in northern hemisphere

-ve  $\rightarrow$  in southern hemisphere

option (2)

102) For rolling without slipping

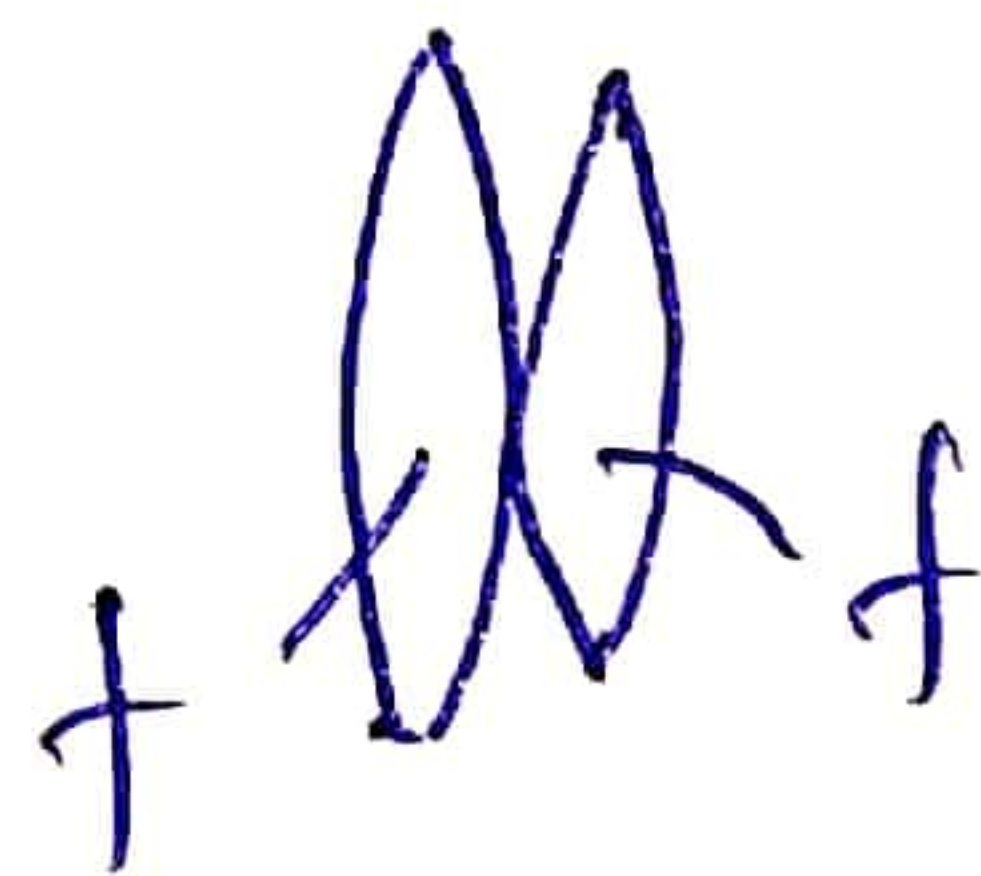
$$W = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \left[ 1 + \frac{I}{MR^2} \right] \quad \left[ I = \frac{MR^2}{2} \right]$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2}(100)(.2)^2 \left[ 1 + \frac{MR^2}{2(MR^2)} \right]$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2}(100)(.2)^2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \boxed{3 \text{ J}}$$

103) Electric heater doesn't work on Eddy Currents

104)



$$F_1 = \frac{f}{2}$$

when glycerine is introduced  
It will become a single lens



$$F_2 = f$$

$$\therefore \frac{F_1}{F_2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

105)

$$P = \frac{4T}{R}$$

$$\gamma h = \frac{4T}{R}$$

$$h = \frac{4T}{\gamma R} = \frac{4T}{\rho g R} = \frac{4 \times 2.5 \times 10^{-2}}{10^3 \times 10 \times 10^{-3}}$$

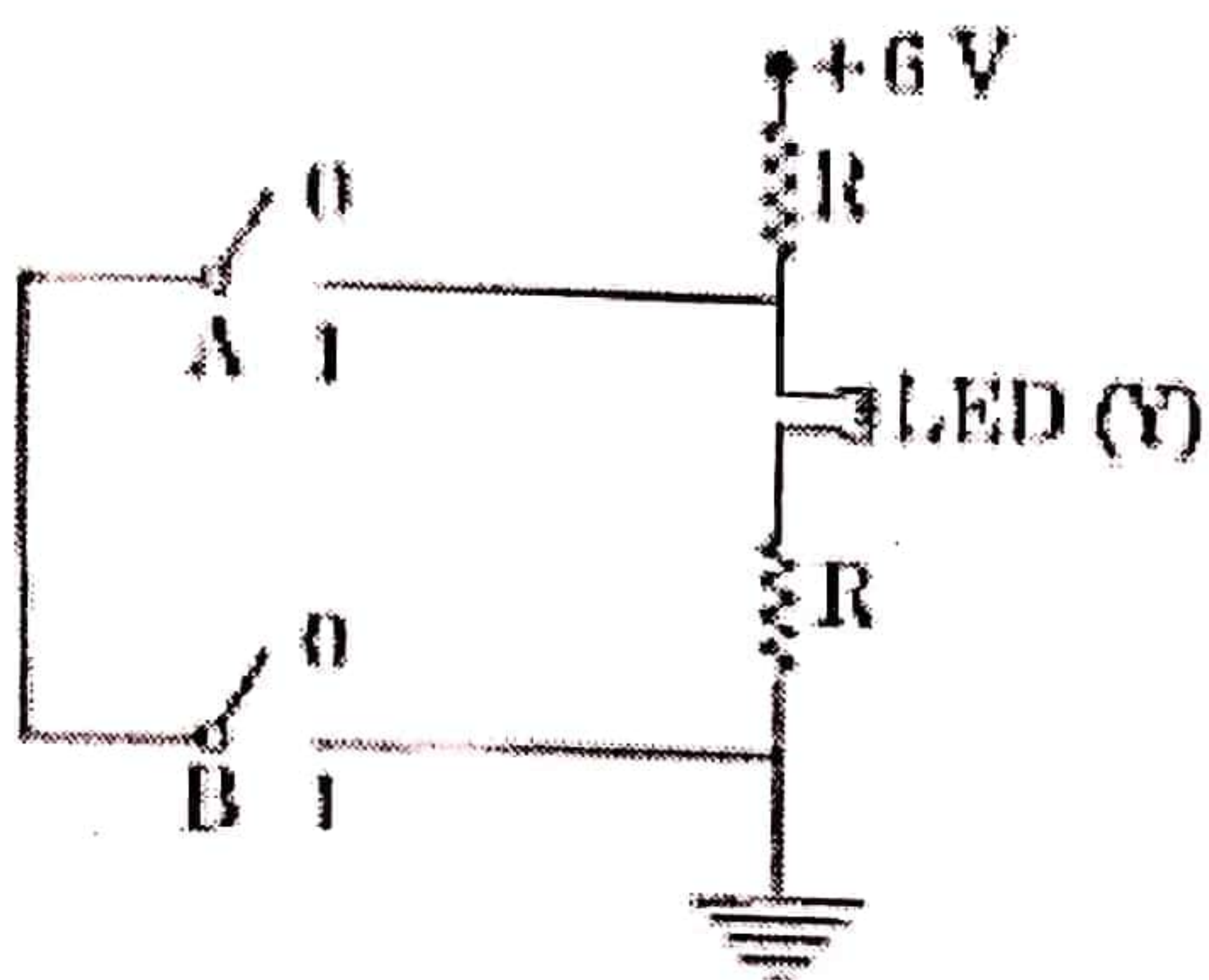
$$\boxed{h = 1 \text{ cm}}$$



106. Two particles A and B are moving in uniform circular motion in concentric circles of radii  $r_A$  and  $r_B$  with speed  $v_A$  and  $v_B$  respectively. Their time period of rotation is the same. The ratio of angular speed of A to that of B will be :

- (1)  $v_A : v_B$   
 (2)  $r_B : r_A$   
 (3)  $1 : 1$   
 (4)  $r_A : r_B$

107.



The correct Boolean operation represented by the circuit diagram drawn is :

- (1) OR  
 (2) NAND  
 (3) NOR  
 (4) AND

108. A hollow metal sphere of radius  $R$  is uniformly charged. The electric field due to the sphere at a distance  $r$  from the centre :

- (1) zero as  $r$  increases for  $r < R$ , decreases as  $r$  increases for  $r > R$   
 (2) zero as  $r$  increases for  $r < R$ , increases as  $r$  increases for  $r > R$   
 (3) decreases as  $r$  increases for  $r < R$  and for  $r > R$   
 (4) increases as  $r$  increases for  $r < R$  and for  $r > R$

109. Two point charges A and B, having charges  $+Q$  and  $-Q$  respectively, are placed at certain distance apart and force acting between them is  $F$ . If 25% charge of A is transferred to B, then force between the charges becomes :

- (1)  $\frac{9F}{16}$   
 (2)  $\frac{16F}{9}$   
 (3)  $\frac{4F}{3}$   
 (4)  $F$

106)  $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$

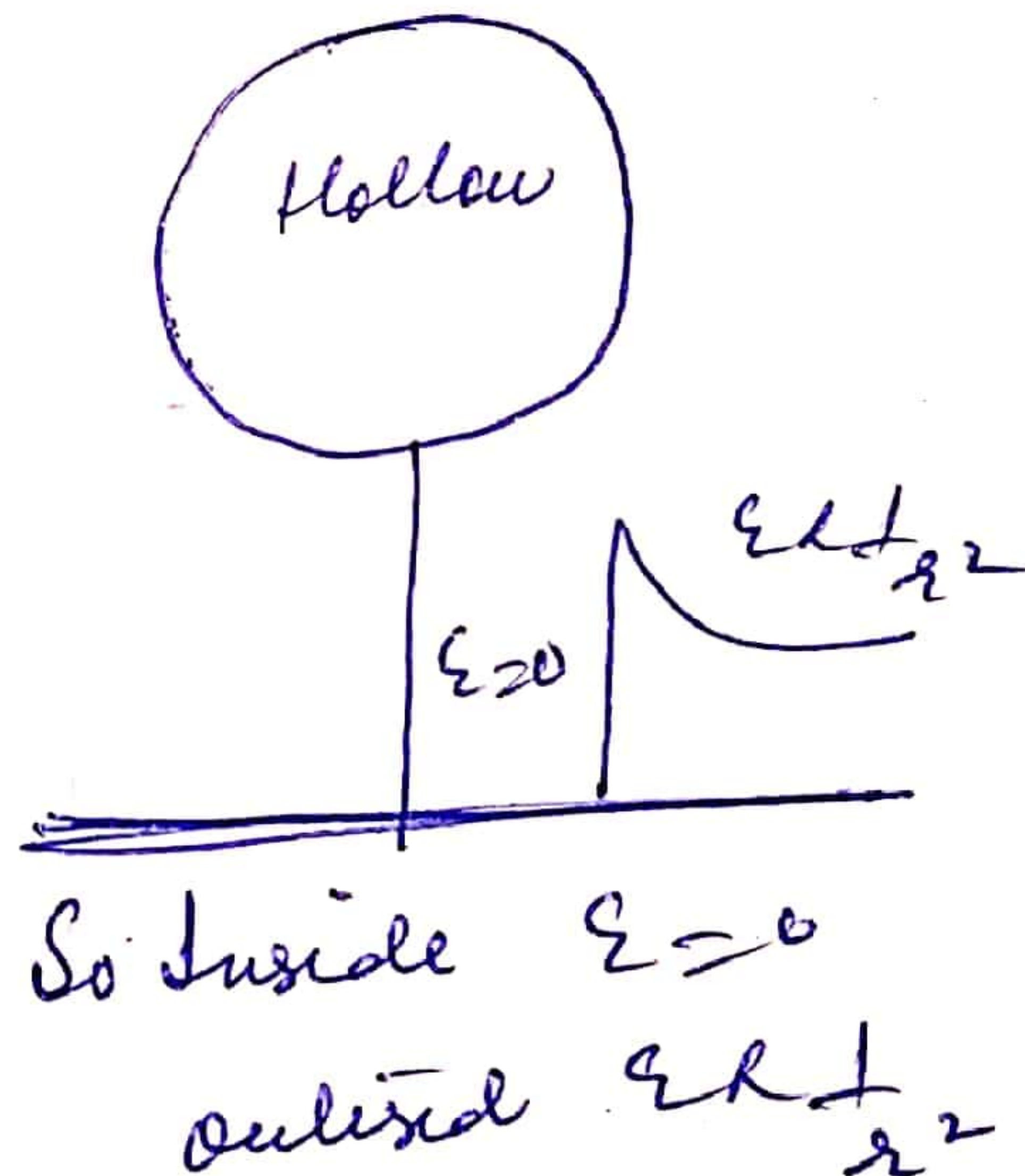
$\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{T}{T} = 1$

107)

A	B	Y
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

NAND Gate

108)



109)

Initial state:  $(+Q) \quad (-Q)$   
 $F = k \frac{(Q)(-Q)}{r^2}$

After 25% charge transfer:  
 Charge on A:  $-Q + 0.25Q = -0.75Q$   
 Charge on B:  $0.75Q$   
 $F' = k \frac{(0.75Q)(-0.75Q)}{r^2}$

Ratio of forces:  
 $\frac{F'}{F} = \frac{0.75 \times 0.75}{1 \times 1} = \frac{9}{16}$   
 $F' = \frac{9}{16} F$



Q3

110. The speed of a swimmer in still water is 20 m/s. The speed of river water is 10 m/s and is flowing due east. If he is standing on the south bank and wishes to cross the river along the shortest path, the angle at which he should make his strokes w.r.t. north is given by :

- (1)  $0^\circ$
- (2)  $60^\circ$  west
- (3)  $45^\circ$  west
- (4)  $30^\circ$  west

111. The displacement of a particle executing simple harmonic motion is given by

$$y = A_0 + A \sin \omega t + B \cos \omega t.$$

Then the amplitude of its oscillation is given by :

- (1)  $\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}$
- (2)  $\sqrt{A_0^2 + (A + B)^2}$
- (3)  $A + B$
- (4)  $A_0 + \sqrt{A^2 + B^2}$

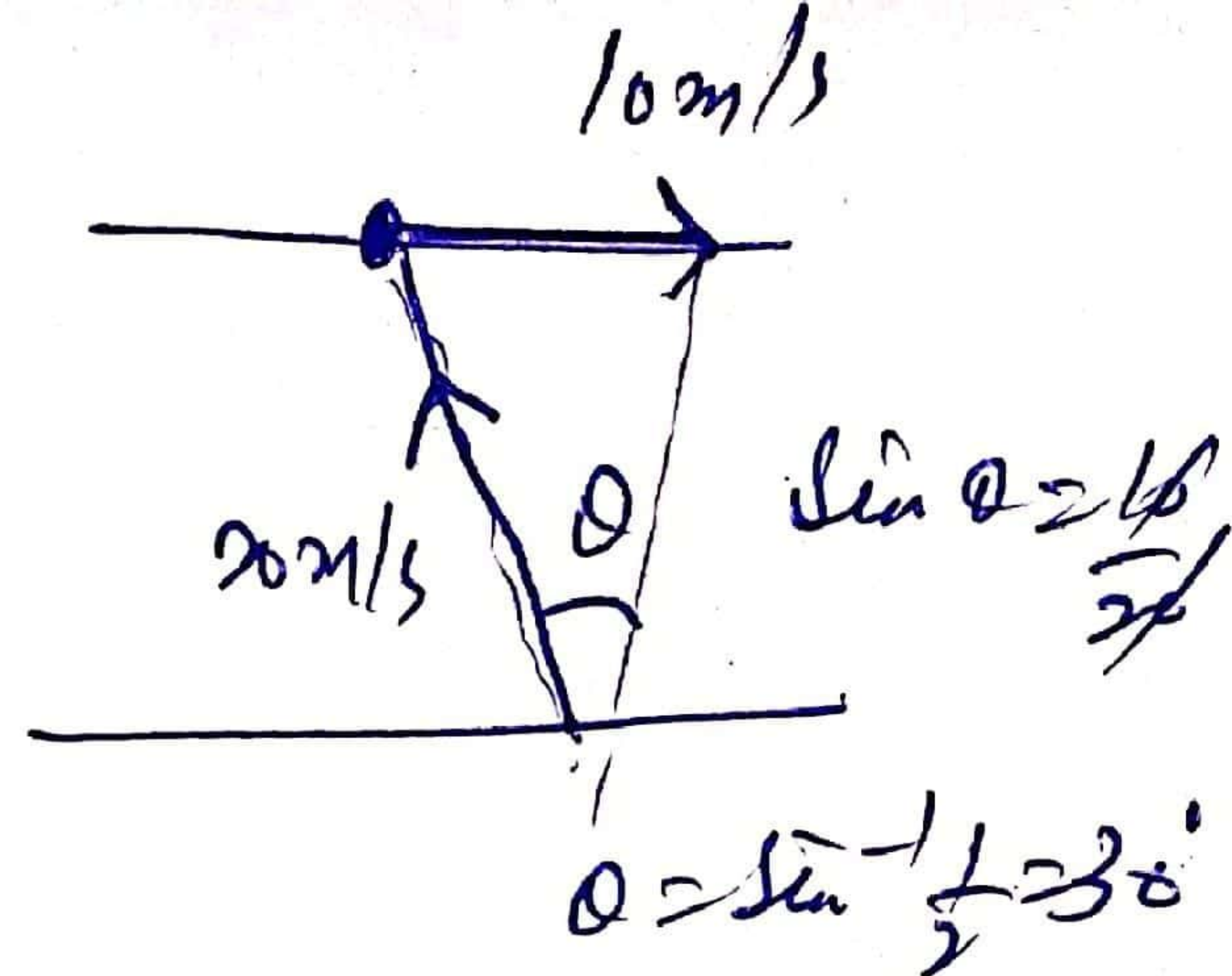
112. Pick the wrong answer in the context with rainbow.

- (1) The order of colours is reversed in the secondary rainbow.
- (2) An observer can see a rainbow when his front is towards the sun.
- (3) Rainbow is a combined effect of dispersion, refraction and reflection of sunlight.
- (4) When the light rays undergo two internal reflections in a water drop, a secondary rainbow is formed.

113. The work done to raise a mass  $m$  from the surface of the earth to a height  $h$ , which is equal to the radius of the earth, is :

- (1)  $2mgR$
- (2)  $\frac{1}{2}mgR$
- (3)  $\frac{3}{2}mgR$
- (4)  $mgR$

110)



$$111) y = A_0 + A \sin \omega t + B \cos \omega t$$

$$y = A' \sin(\omega t \pm \phi)$$

$$\text{where } A' = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2}$$

112) An observer always see a rainbow when his back is towards Sun.

$$113) W = \frac{mgh}{1 + \frac{h}{R}}$$

$$\text{when } h = R$$

$$W = \frac{mgR}{1 + \frac{R}{R}}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2}mgR$$



Q8

14

114. For a p-type semiconductor, which of the following statements is true?

- (1) Holes are the majority carriers and trivalent atoms are the dopants. ✓
- (2) Holes are the majority carriers and pentavalent atoms are the dopants
- (3) Electrons are the majority carriers and pentavalent atoms are the dopants
- (4) Electrons are the majority carriers and trivalent atoms are the dopants.

114) In N-type → electrons are majority charge carriers

in P-type → Holes are majority charge carriers.

115. Two parallel infinite line charges with linear charge densities  $+\lambda$  C/m and  $-\lambda$  C/m are placed at a distance of  $2R$  in free space. What is the electric field mid-way between the two line charges?

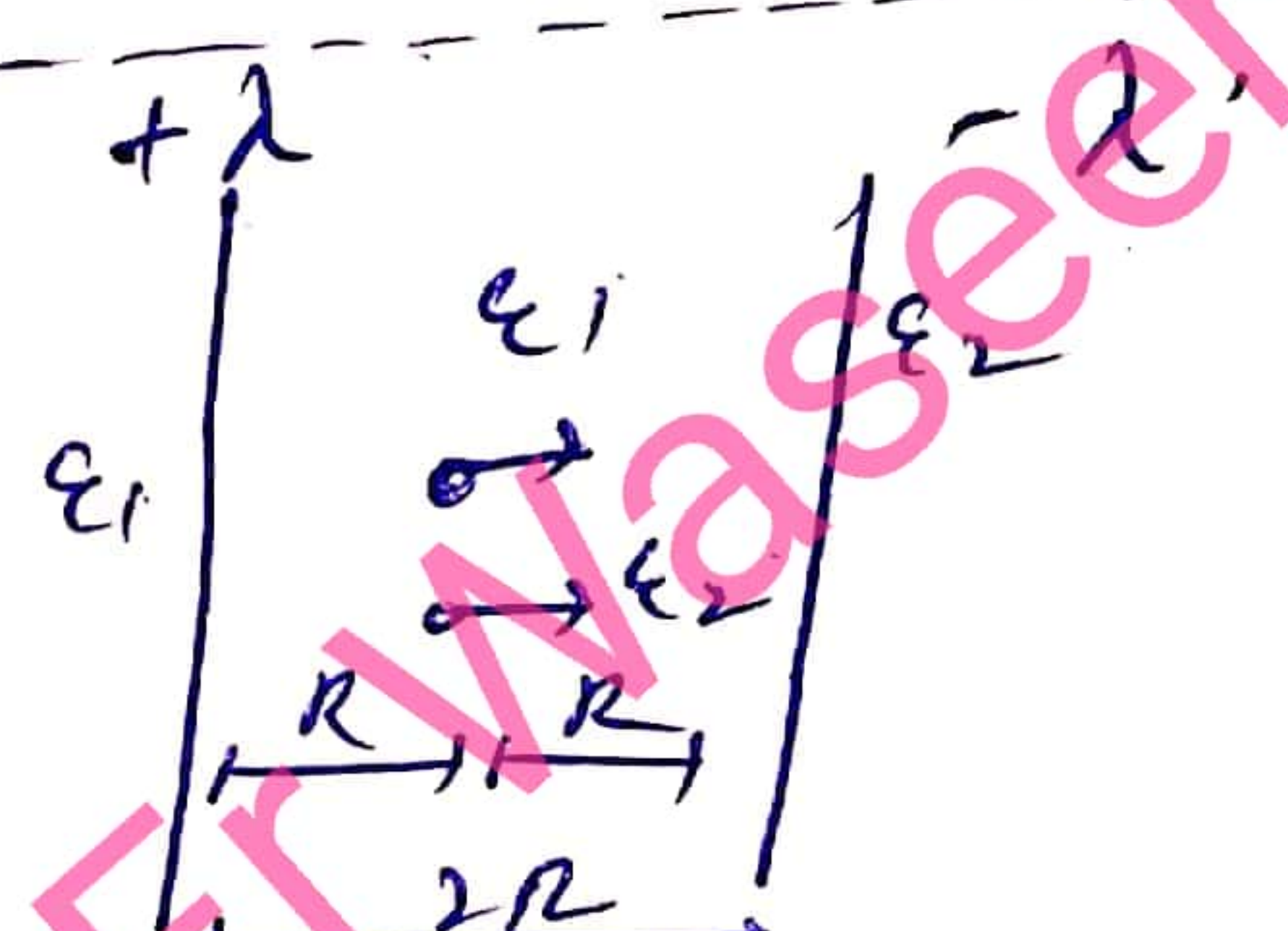
(1)  $\frac{2\lambda}{\pi\epsilon_0 R}$  N/C

✓ (2)  $\frac{\lambda}{\pi\epsilon_0 R}$  N/C

(3)  $\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 R}$  N/C

(4) zero

115)



$$E = E_1 + E_2$$

$$E = \frac{2k\lambda}{R} + \frac{2k\lambda}{R}$$

$$E = 4 \frac{k\lambda}{R} = 4 \times \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\lambda}{R}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\lambda}{R}$$

116. In a double slit experiment, when light of wavelength 400 nm was used, the angular width of the first minima formed on a screen placed 1 m away, was found to be  $0.2^\circ$ . What will be the angular width of the first minima, if the entire experimental apparatus is immersed in water?

( $\mu_{\text{water}} = 4/3$ )

✓ (1)  $0.15^\circ$

(2)  $0.05^\circ$

(3)  $0.1^\circ$

(4)  $0.266^\circ$

116) If YDSE is performed in water

$$\beta' = \frac{\beta}{\mu}$$

$$\beta' = \frac{0.2}{4/3} = 0.15^\circ$$

117. In which of the following processes, heat is neither absorbed nor released by a system?

✓ (1) adiabatic

(2) isobaric

(3) isochoric

(4) isothermal

117) In adiabatic

$$dQ = 0$$



118. A small hole of area of cross-section  $2 \text{ mm}^2$  is present near the bottom of a fully filled open tank of height  $2 \text{ m}$ . Taking  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ , the rate of flow of water through the open hole would be nearly:

- (1)  $8.9 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- (2)  $2.23 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- (3)  $6.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- ☒ (4)  $12.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

119. Increase in temperature of a gas filled in a container would lead to:

- ☒ (1) increase in its kinetic energy
- (2) decrease in its pressure
- (3) decrease in intermolecular distance
- (4) increase in its mass

120. Which of the following acts as a circuit protection device?

- (1) inductor
- (2) switch
- ☒ (3) fuse
- (4) conductor

121. When a block of mass  $M$  is suspended by a long wire of length  $L$ , the length of the wire becomes  $(L + l)$ . The elastic potential energy stored in the extended wire is:

- (1)  $MgL$

☒ (2)  $\frac{1}{2} Mg l$

☐ (3)  $\frac{1}{2} Mg L$

- (4)  $Mg l$

122. A parallel plate capacitor of capacitance  $20 \mu\text{F}$  is being charged by a voltage source whose potential is changing at the rate of  $3 \text{ V/s}$ . The conduction current through the connecting wires, and the displacement current through the plates of the capacitor, would be, respectively:

☒ (1)  $60 \mu\text{A}, 60 \mu\text{A}$

(2)  $60 \mu\text{A}, \text{zero}$

(3)  $\text{zero}, \text{zero}$

(4)  $\text{zero}, 60 \mu\text{A}$

118)  $Q = AV$

$Q = A \sqrt{2gh}$

$Q = 2 \times 10^{-6} \times \sqrt{2 \times 10 \times 2}$

$Q = 12.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

119) K-E & Temp.

120) fuse acts as circuit protection device

121) For wire

$U = \frac{1}{2} mgl$

because mass lies at centre of mass.

122) Capacitance  $C = 20 \mu\text{F}$   
 $= 20 \times 10^{-6} \text{ F}$

$\frac{dv}{dt} = 3 \text{ V/s}$

$q = CV$

$\frac{dq}{dt} = C \frac{dv}{dt}$

↓

$i = C \frac{dv}{dt}$

$= 20 \times 10^{-6} \times 3 = 60 \mu\text{A}$



123. A 800 turn coil of effective area  $0.05 \text{ m}^2$  is kept perpendicular to a magnetic field  $5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ T}$ . When the plane of the coil is rotated by  $90^\circ$  around any of its coplanar axis in  $0.1 \text{ s}$ , the emf induced in the coil will be :

- (1)  $0.2 \text{ V}$   
 (2)  $2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V}$

(3)  $0.02 \text{ V}$

(4)  $2 \text{ V}$

124. In total internal reflection when the angle of incidence is equal to the critical angle for the pair of media in contact, what will be angle of refraction ?

- (1)  $0^\circ$   
 (2) equal to angle of incidence

(3)  $90^\circ$

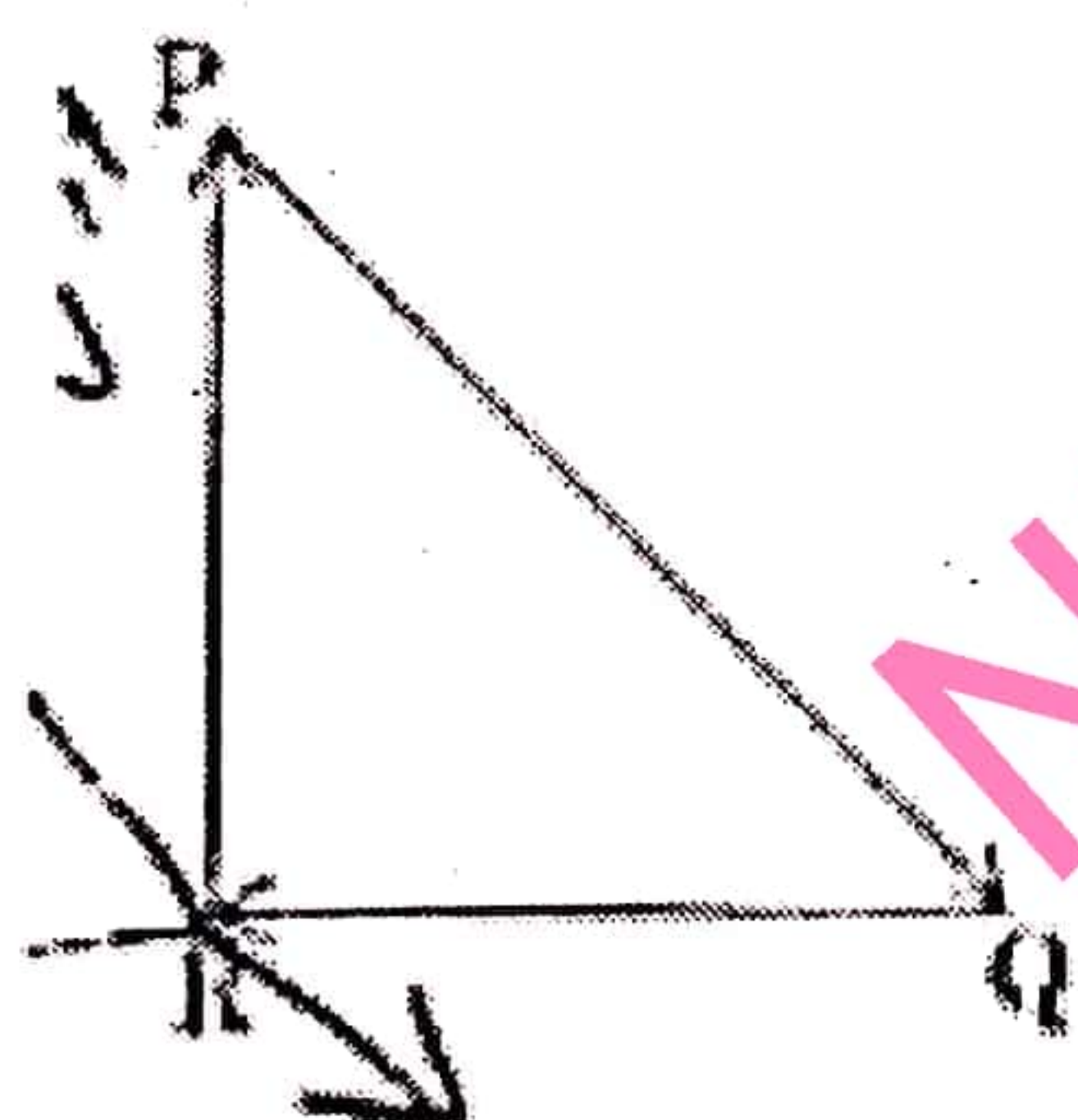
(4)  $180^\circ$

125.  $\alpha$ -particle consists of :

- (1) 2 electrons, 2 protons and 2 neutrons  
 (2) 2 electrons and 1 protons only  
 (3) 2 protons only

(4) 2 protons and 2 neutrons only

126. A particle moving with velocity  $\vec{v}$  is acted by three forces shown by the vector triangle PQR. The velocity of the particle will :



(1) decrease

(2) remain constant

(3) change according to the smallest force  $\vec{QR}$

(4) increase

127. A force  $F = 20 + 10y$  acts on a particle in  $y$ -direction where  $F$  is in newton and  $y$  in meter. Work done by this force to move the particle from  $y=0$  to  $y=1 \text{ m}$  is :

(1)  $5 \text{ J}$

(2)  $25 \text{ J}$

(3)  $20 \text{ J}$

(4)  $30 \text{ J}$

$$123) \quad \mathcal{E} = \frac{NAB}{t}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{800 \times 0.05 \times 5 \times 10^{-3}}{0.1}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = 0.02 \text{ Volts}$$

124)

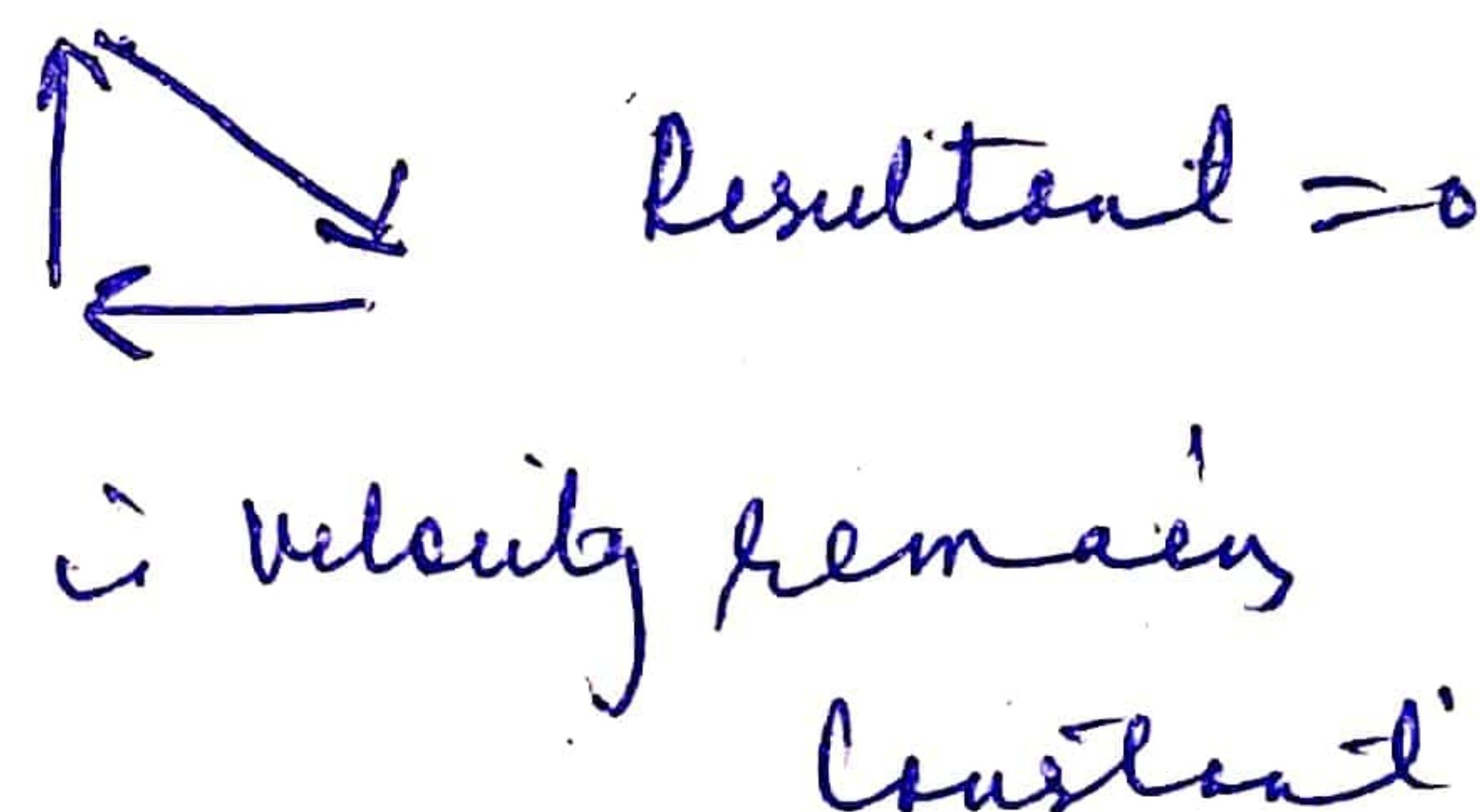


125)

$\alpha$  particle  ${}^4_2\text{He}$

$$Z=2 \quad \text{neutrons} = A-Z = 4-2=2$$

126)



127)

$$W = \int_0^1 F dy = \int_0^1 (20 + 10y) dy$$

$$W = \int_0^1 20 dy + \int_0^1 10y dy$$

$$W = 20[y]_0^1 + 10\left[\frac{y^2}{2}\right]_0^1$$

$$W = 20(1) + 5(1)^2 = 25 \text{ J}$$



128. The unit of thermal conductivity is:

(1)  $J m^{-1} K^{-1}$

(2)  $W m K^{-1}$

(3)  $W m^{-1} K^{-1}$

(4)  $J m K^{-1}$

129. A solid cylinder of mass 2 kg and radius 4 cm is rotating about its axis at the rate of 3 rpm. The torque required to stop after  $2\pi$  revolutions is:

(1)  $2 \times 10^{-3} N m$

(2)  $12 \times 10^{-4} N m$

(3)  $2 \times 10^6 N m$

(4)  $2 \times 10^{-6} N m$

130. Body A of mass 4m moving with speed u collides with another body B of mass 2m, at rest. The collision is head on and elastic in nature. After the collision the fraction of energy lost by the colliding body A is:

(1)  $\frac{8}{9}$

(2)  $\frac{4}{9}$

(3)  $\frac{5}{9}$

(4)  $\frac{1}{9}$

131. A mass m is attached to a thin wire and whirled in a vertical circle. The wire is most likely to break when:

(1) the wire is horizontal

(2) the mass is at the lowest point

(3) inclined at an angle of  $60^\circ$  from vertical

(4) the mass is at the highest point

132. The total energy of an electron in an atom in an orbit is  $-3.4$  eV. Its kinetic and potential energies are, respectively:

(1)  $-3.4$  eV,  $-6.8$  eV

(2)  $3.4$  eV,  $-6.8$  eV

(3)  $3.4$  eV,  $3.4$  eV

(4)  $-3.4$  eV,  $-3.4$  eV

$$(128) \quad \frac{Q}{t} = \frac{KA(Q_1 - Q_2)}{L}$$

$$\frac{J}{s \cdot m^2 \cdot K} = \frac{K \cdot m^2 \cdot K}{m^2 \cdot s}$$

$$\frac{W}{m \cdot K} = K \Rightarrow \boxed{W m^{-1} K^{-1}}$$

$$(129) \quad \theta = 2\pi \text{ revolutions}$$

$$\theta = 2\pi \times 2\pi \text{ radians}$$

$$\theta = 4\pi^2 \text{ radians}$$

$$\omega = 3 \times \frac{2\pi}{60}$$

from work energy theorem

$$\tau \theta = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$$

$$\tau = \frac{\frac{1}{2} I \omega^2}{\theta} = \boxed{2 \times 10^{-6} N-m}$$

(130) fractional energy lost

$$= \frac{4m \cdot m}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} = \frac{4(2m)(4m)}{(2m + 4m)^2}$$

$$= \frac{8}{9}$$

(131) at lowest point Tension is

$$\text{maximum } T = \frac{mv^2}{r} + mg$$

$$(132) \quad E_T = -3.4$$

$$\rightarrow K.E = -E_T = +3.4 \text{ eV}$$

$$\rightarrow P.E = 2E_T = -6.8 \text{ eV}$$



Q3

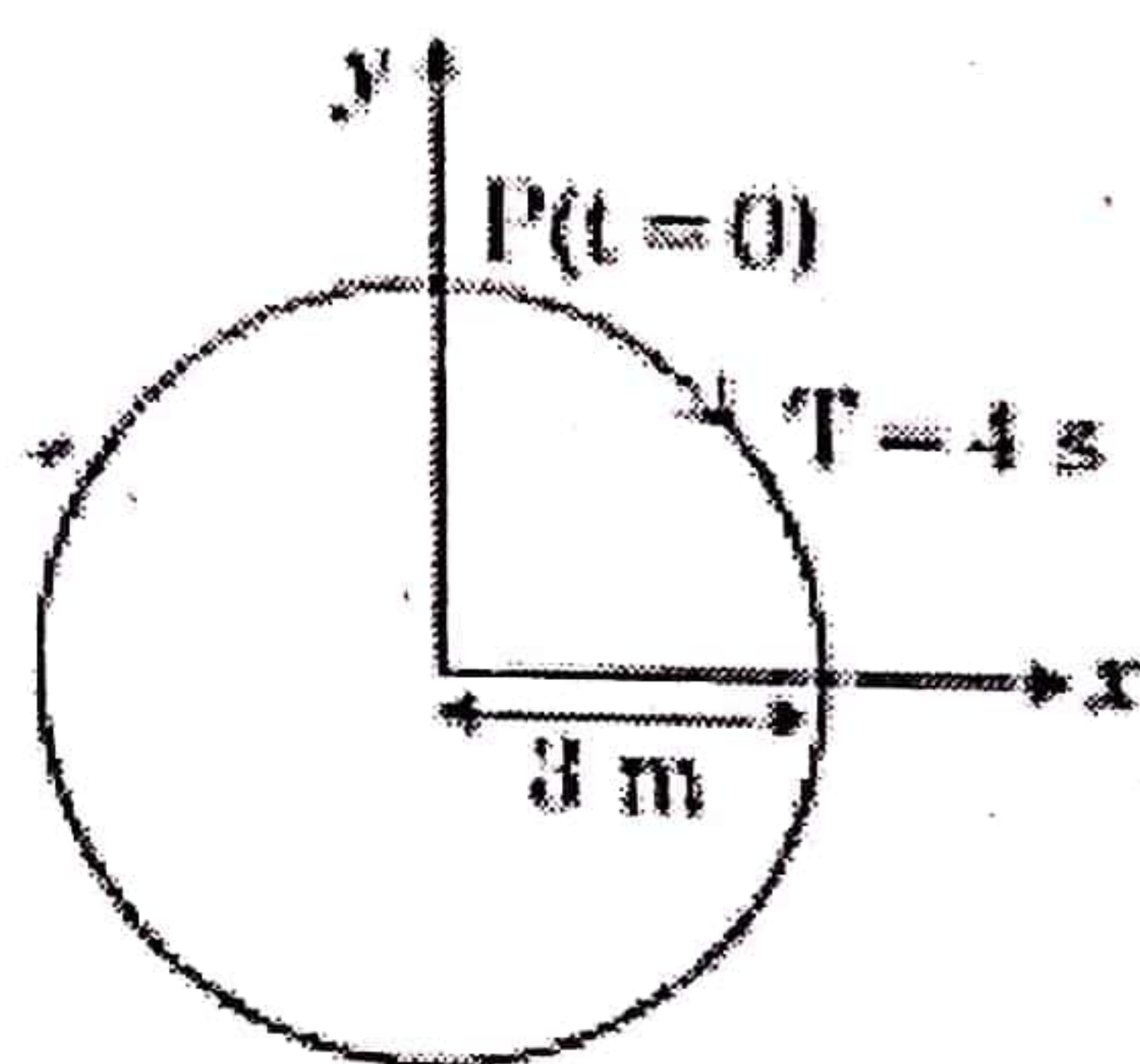
133. Ionized hydrogen atoms and  $\alpha$ -particles with same momenta enters perpendicular to a constant magnetic field, B. The ratio of their radii of their paths  $r_H : r_\alpha$  will be :

- (1) 1 : 2
- (2) 4 : 1
- (3) 1 : 4
- (4) ☒ 2 : 1

134. Which colour of the light has the longest wavelength?

- (1) blue
- (2) green
- (3) violet
- (4) ☒ red

135. The radius of circle, the period of revolution, initial position and sense of revolution are indicated in the fig.



y-projection of the radius vector of rotating particle P is :

- (1)  $y(t) = 4 \sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{2}\right)$ , where y in m
- (2)  $y(t) = 3 \cos\left(\frac{3\pi t}{2}\right)$ , where y in m

☒ (3)  $y(t) = 3 \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{2}\right)$ , where y in m

(4)  $y(t) = -3 \cos 2\pi t$ , where y in m

136. Which one is malachite from the following?

- (1)  $\text{Cu(OH)}_2$
- (2)  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$
- (3) ☒  $\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu(OH)}_2$
- (4)  $\text{CuFeS}_2$

137. The method used to remove temporary hardness of water is :

- (1) ☒ Clark's method
- (2) Ion-exchange method
- (3) Synthetic resins method
- (4) Calgon's method

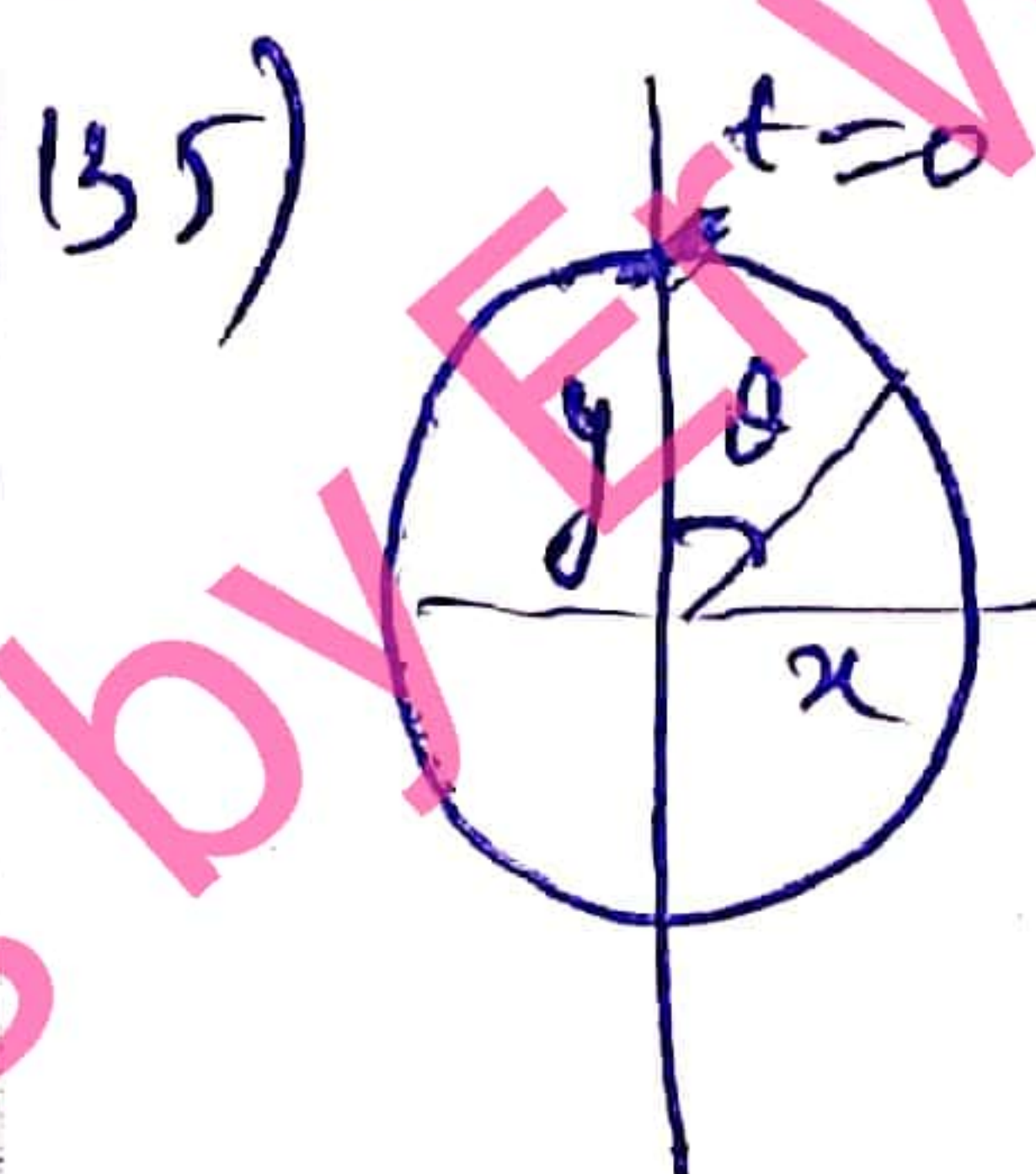
133)  $r = \frac{mv}{qB} = \frac{p}{qB}$

$r \propto \frac{1}{q}$

$\frac{r_{H^+}}{r_{He}} = \frac{q_{He}}{q_{H^+}} = \frac{2}{1}$

134) V I B G Y O R

$\lambda \uparrow$  in  $\rightarrow$  Red longest



$\theta = \omega t$

$\theta = \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t$

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} t$

$y = A \cos \theta$

$y = 3 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} t$